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## The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO  
RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND  
JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE  
AND GENERAL NEWS.

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## The Dread of Dying.

So prevail ng is the dread of the dying, that death has been called the 'King of Terrors.' There are many things in connection with it which we know to be trying, and to these known trials we attach agonies unknown. Touching this subject, the following, from an article in the London Quarterly, will be found comforting and instructive:

"The pain of the dying must be distinguished from the pain of the previous disease; for when life ebbs, sensibility declines. As death is the final extinction of corporeal feelings, so numbness increases as death comes on. The prostration of disease, like healthful fatigue, engenders a growing stupor—a sensation of subsiding softly into a coveted repose. The transition resembles what might be seen in those lofty mountains, whose sides, exhibiting every climate in regular gradation, vegetation luxuriates at their base, and dwindles in the approach to the regions of snow, till its feeblest manifestation is repressed by the cold. The so-called agony can never happen until the brain is the last to go, and the mind preserves to the end a rational cognizance of the body. Yet persons thus situated commonly attest that there are few things in life less painful than the close. 'If I had strength enough to hold a pen,' said William Hunter, 'I would write how easy and delightful it is to die.' 'If this be dying,' said the niece of Newton of Olney, 'it is a pleasant thing to die.' 'The very expression,' adds her uncle, 'which another friend of mine made use of on her death-bed a few years ago.' The same words have so often been uttered under similar circumstances, that we could fill pages with instances which are only varied by the name of the speaker. 'If this be dying,' said Lady Glenorchy, 'it is the easiest thing imaginable.' 'I thought that dying had been more difficult,' said Louis XIV. 'I did not suppose it was so sweet to die,' said Francis Suarez, the Spanish theologian. An agreeable surprise was the prevailing sentiment with them all. They expected the stream to terminate in the dash of the torrent, and they found it was losing itself in the gentlest current. The whole of the faculties seem sometimes concentrated on the placid enjoyment. The day Arthur Murphy died, he kept repeating from Pope:

"Taught half by reason, half by mere decay,  
To welcome death, and calmly pass away."

Nor does the calm partake of the sensitiveness of sickness. There was a swell in the sea the day Collingwood breathed his last upon the element which had been the scene of his glory. Captain Thomas expressed a fear that he was disturbed by the to-sing of the ship. 'No, Thomas,' he replied, 'I am now in a state in which nothing in this world can disturb me more. I am dying, and am sure it must be consolatory to you, and all who love me, to see how comfortably I am coming to my end.'

"A second and common condition of the dying is to be lost to themselves and all around them, in utter unconsciousness. Countenances and gestures might, in many cases, suggest that, however dead to the external world, an interior sensibility

still remained. But we have the evidence of those whom disease has left at the eleventh hour, that while their supposed sufferings were pitied by their friends, existence was a blank. Montaigne, when stunned by a fall from a horse, tore open his doublet; but he was entirely senseless, and only knew afterward that he did it from the information of the attendants. The delirium of fever is distressing to witness; but the victim awakes from it as from a heavy sleep, totally ignorant that he has passed days and nights tossing wearily and talking wildly. Perceptions which had occupied the entire man could hardly be obliterated in the instant of recovery; or if any were inclined to adopt the solution, there is yet proof that the callousness is real, in the unflinching manner in which bad sores are rolled upon, that are too tender to bear touching when sense is restored. Wherever there is insensibility, virtual death precedes death itself, and to die is to awake in another world."—Chris. Inquirer.

A sovereign once broken into, soon goes, and it is the same with a resolution. A resolution, unbroken, is hard as gold; once change it, and it is thrown as it were into so many coppers, and rapidly melts away.

A BAD MARK.—'I've got a boy for you sir.'

"Glad of it; who is he?" asked the master-workman of a large establishment. The man told the boy's name, and where he lived.

"Don't want him," said the master-workman, "he has a bad mark."

"A bad mark, sir, what?"

"I meet him every day with a cigar in his mouth; I don't want smokers."—C. A.

POPULAR ELECTIONS.—Although there is reason, in many cases, to decide controversies by the vote; yet it is no less true, on the other hand, that the majority of mankind is seldom the wisest. The multitude are more smitten with appearances than with things. The noise and glitter and parade of a pretender calls up their attention, and flashes upon their weakness at an irresistible rate. It surprises their imagination and subdues their judgment; so that a bold undertaker gains mightily upon the people, especially at his first setting out.

It was stated that the amount of gold plate and leaf used in the United States for the replacing and repair of defective teeth was \$2,250,000. This is a fact that tests the existence of a high civilization and a good deal of toothache in this blessed land.—Napa Reporter.

PLEASURE OF IGNORANCE.—Light and knowledge, in some cases, serve only to disturb the fancy and sink the courage. A man walks safe over a precipice, or a narrow bridge, in the dark, where his fears would make him tumble in the light.

HUMAN FRAILTY.—Father Beeson recently stated, in Philadelphia, that out of thirteen missionaries who went to Oregon twelve of them neglected the duties of their mission to speculate in lands.

OPIUM-EATERS.—About 200,000 pounds of opium are used in the U.S. for other than medicinal purposes.

## First Hebrew Colony at Hamburg.

The following documentary history of the first Hebrew settlers in Hamburg, is an interesting document, and gives an opportunity to see what giant steps our age has advanced since about two hundred years ago.

When Alba, the terrible destroyer of Protestantism in the Nethe lands, performed such bloody scenes in that country, that the name of the city of Amsterdam was changed to "Mordam," (the murder-dam,) several wealthy manufacturers succeeded in making their escape to Hamburg. At the same time, and in company with them, a number of Spanish-Portuguese Jews settled there, and lived undisturbed. After the bloody Phillip had united Portugal with Spain, and the martyrdom of the unhappy Novos-Christiano\* was renewed, many of the latter escaped, either directly or by way of Holland, and settled down in Hamburg. Originally they came as Papists, and lived there as such, for a number of years. Whether the citizens of Hamburg knew that they were but secret Jews, cannot now be ascertained; this is certain, however, that they lived and did business without any restriction or molestation whatever. While R. Isaac, the "Old Jew from Salz-Ufen," petitioned the senate of Hamburg, in the year 1583, for permission for himself and twelve other German-Polish Jews to settle in their city for the short time of twelve years; plainly demonstrating to them that, by their admission, the then considerable sum of more than 25,000 marks-banco would flow into the city treasury; and, notwithstanding these luring offers, received a negative answer; the Spanish Portuguese refugees enjoyed perfect liberty, without paying any extra toll or taxes, and were comfortably located in the districts called at that time "Die Herrlichkeit," and the "Dreckwall." In the year 1603 the secret Jews threw off their mask, or rather, the hateful and jealous citizens of Hamburg tore it from their faces; and they then publicly professed their adherence to the religion of their fathers, and thenceforth lived in accordance with the laws of Judaism.—

From some documents left in the archives of Hamburg, bearing upon that subject in those days, it is evident that the senate favored the emigrated Jews, and

\* Novos-Christianos (new Christians,) were called those Jews in Spain, who, to avoid persecution, ostensibly turned Christians.— Their situation was a very trying one; they had to live in continual dissimulation (Verschling) and fear; hence numbers of them left Spain as soon as they could get off.—[Ed. GLEANER.

† They publicly lived on their passage to Amsterdam and Hamburg, like Roman Catholic Christians, and in the latter city, it seems, they for a time were considered a Portuguese Roman Catholic colony, and called by the name of 'the Portuguese.'—[Ed.



protected them from oppression and over taxation by the persecuting bourgeoisie. After many remonstrances by the latter concerning the Jews, for either banishing them altogether, or laying on them heavy taxes, the senate replied, August 10, 1610, "that the Portuguese are prepared to abandon the city of Hamburg, if they should be compelled to pay more than the sum of 9,000 marks-banco, which they offer to pay." The senate also remarked, that, "they felt it the duty of the city government, according to their oath, to watch over the welfare of its citizens, rather to take the 9,000 marks-banco than drive away a number of industrious people, thus forcing them to carry their wealth and industry to some neighboring city, to the greatest disadvantage of Hamburg."

The citizens, however, not satisfied with the wise demonstrations of their government, and seeing that their "Stadt-Fathers" held with the hated Jews, appealed to the religious sentiments of the senate, which was more than these Fathers could bear. Their love to the outcast race—or to their money—was not strong enough, as to put to silence their Christian (?) conscience; they inquired, therefore, of the theological universities in Jena and Frankfurt: "Whether they might protect and shield the Portuguese, notwithstanding their adherence to the Jewish laws and superstitions, converse with them on politics, do business with them as with Christian citizens, without doing injury to their faith as Christians, and without sin?"

The decisions of both faculties were very favorable to the opinion of the senate, and more so to the cause of the Portuguese Jews. "It has been," said they, "Christian-like and father-like, to protect these persecuted people for several years past; even so will you, as fathers and Christians, tolerate them and continue to protect them." With this document in hand, the senate, in a session held Nov. 7, 1611, brought the case of the Jews again before the assembly, which, after a long debate, agreed upon the following resolution: "If the Portuguese promise to live in our midst as merchants, soberly and quietly, not giving any offence in blaspheming the name of God, or holding public meetings, (for worship,) they may remain and be protected as hitherto." The Jews declared their willingness to act in accordance with this resolution; in consequence of which the first public document, in which the Jews were acknowledged as tolerated citizens of Hamburg, was regularly registered in 1612. That document contained seventeen articles; and, though most of them were of a political nature, and might be called very mild, they would certainly not have been accepted by R. Isaac, the "Old Jew of Salz-Uffen," and his twelve associates, because there was the least possible freedom of religion left to them. They were not only forbidden to open a synagogue, or house of worship, but not even permitted to meet in their private houses for devotional exercises, and not to practice the rite of circumcision within the jurisdiction of the city. The Portuguese, however, happy at having found a resting-place, where they had not to fear

‡ In their native country, as well as at Hamburg, they had to dissimulate (sich zu verstellen,) and pretend to be Christians.—[Ed.]

the terrors of the *Inquisition*, thought these restrictions the mildest possible, if compared with those under which they had lived so long in Spain and Portugal. Besides, they had been so long trained to dissimulation, and attained the mastership of the art, and to exercise their religion, in spite of Philips, Albas, and inquisitors, that they cared very little about the laws of restriction. Now, first, they professed publicly their adherence to Judaism. In a roll called, "The roll of the names of the Portuguese people residing in this city," we find that already, in 1612, one hundred and twenty-five adult Portuguese Jews resided in Hamburg, engaged as merchants, brokers, physicians and bakers, &c., and living in the best and finest parts of the city. Among many distinguished names, we find those of Cordosa, Limas, Lopez, Gomez, Costas, Albers, the far-famed physician, Rodrigo de Castro and Abraham de Terrara, the celebrated "Comitas Palatinus," Immanuel Rosales, and others.

The congregation of Portuguese Jews in Hamburg increased rapidly; and, before the year 1626, there was already a synagogue there; and when, in the year 1627, the senate granted them a burial ground,† the emperor Ferdinand the Second complained bitterly that the city of Hamburg granted too many privileges to the Jews, for the sake of commerce. The Jews, by no means, denied that they held meetings for religious exercises; and it may be of some interest to our readers to hear how they defended their cause. "One meeting-house cannot be called Jewish synagogues; we do not practice there Jewish services, nor do we teach, dispute or preach in those places; we do also not administer the Old Testament sacraments, but we meet solely to read the law of Moses, the Psalms of David, the Prophets and other writings of the Old Testament, and to pray. We do not only pray for ourselves, but also for this city and the government, and therefore do not transgress any of the seventeen articles of our contract.\* If the city of Hamburg should deny us these privileges, we would be compelled to emigrate to another place, where we should be permitted to live according to our religious convictions."

They had good reason to believe that Hamburg would rather grant them every right than let them go; because, in consequence of some difficulties with King Christian the Fourth, by which he lost the Patronship over that city, he tried to reduce it from its commercial pre-eminence, built a harbor in Glucks-stadt, and invited the Portuguese Jews of Hamburg and Amsterdam to settle there, promising them unlimited religious liberty.—The senate, knowing this, and appreciating the loss they would suffer if the Jews should leave Hamburg, and settle in the neighborhood; and, having always been the defender of their Jewish inhabitants, again took their part, and said:—"The Jews have no synagogues here but schools;† and why should they not have schools? Is it right to compel them to live in the world like beasts of the field,

† It appears that before that grant, their dead were buried in Christian cemeteries.—[Ed.]

\* It is singular that such puerile sophism could be used before a Hamburg people at so recent a date.

† Another piece of sophistry; synagogues are called *schulen*, or schools. The synagogue in ancient times was the school-house.

without God and without religion? No; we must not try to convert them this way; we must not compel them to live against their conscience. And, as it cannot be proved that they curse or profane the name of Christ, it would be decidedly wrong and foolish to let the Jews leave Hamburg, by which the city would be reduced to a village." This was a sufficient ground to silence some hateful theologians; and the Jews attained gradually even political power, by which, together with their wealth, Hamburg became the first of the three Hanseatic cities,§ and a central place of Spanish and Portuguese Jews.

Literary science, in every branch, and particularly in that of poetry, was highly cultivated among the Portuguese in Hamburg; and, between 1640 and 1730, there flourished a number of celebrated men in that congregation, of whom we will mention a few only: David and Isaac Cohen, De-Lara, Joseph Francis, Jacob Jehudah Leon, Isaac Gomez De-Sossa, D. L. De Barrios, Isaac Orobio De Castro, whose polemic on Christianity has lately been translated by a Jewish lady into English, and completely refuted by the Rev. Dr. McCaul; and Joseph De-La Vega. Most of these men were born either in Spain or Portugal, and educated in the Popish faith; and some of them attained high positions in that church; but, when they had escaped from the bloody hands of the raging *Inquisition*, returned to that faith in which they had been secretly instructed by their parents.

To have some idea of what position they occupied in society, and how, we may say, an unwarrantable prejudice jaundiced the eye of Christians in those days, we copy from the same book a portion of the Hamburg city archives, the opinion of a clergyman Muller of those days.—

Senor Muller says: "Their synagogues are adorned with lamps of silver, of the value of four thousand thalers, and in them they practice great howling\* and grunting, and blow their tubas and horns. They, indeed, engage Rabbis, and do not only practice circumcision in this city, but invite also Christians to see the ceremony; and, when they come, receive presents, in order to remember it after many years. Their Feast of Tabernacles they keep this way: they have rooms on the tops of their houses, of which the

§ Is Hamburg indebted for its higher commercial position to the Jews?

† Numbers of Jews occupied positions among the higher and lower clergy. What an awful state of hypocrisy! or, if the choice was thought unavoidable, what a power of dissimulation is required for a Jew to play a Roman Catholic clergyman, and that in Spain! It probably was ambition that drew numbers into the church; they occupied high clerical stations; they had the talent and the learning that qualified them to rise.—[Ed.]

\* This is palpably false; the manner of service of the Portuguese Jews is decorous; their chant sonorous, and the melodies simple and beautiful. Either Mr. Muller wrote from hearsay, or the deep-rooted prejudice misled him. Whosoever desires to have some idea of those melodies need but visit any of the synagogues where the Portuguese minchag is used. [we have introduced them into our Heptisbah school service, and such is the effect on the ear, that passers-by would step into the synagogue and listen.] The reform synagogue of Hamburg continues to use them to this day, well appreciating their simple beauty. We know of, what in America is called, a congregation, among whose forty members—there may not have been six, who could read the Hebrew, and yet are charmed by those solemn strains. But, we may say that the ear of the ignorant Jew finds the church melodies as offensive to his ear, as the vulgar Christian finds the melodies of the synagogue to his.—[Ed.]

ceiling can be removed, covered with green boughs, and thus changed into a tabernacle. The Purim or Haman's feast they celebrate with rich banquets, dancing, jumping, riding in the streets, and other possible entertainments. When they have the Passah-feast, the bakers must bake for them the unleavened cakes, on which occasion the Jews are very merry, and make a great noise, as they have done this year at the cemetery called 'The Holy-Ghost Kirk-yard.' Most offensive are also the comedies which they play, and to which Christians are admitted as spectators; as has been done this year, in the time of Lent, under much offence and profaning of the Passion-season. They insult the ministry, by calling them 'Pfaffen,' and 'black-coated devils.' They dare to bribe some of the clergy, so as to change their minds in their favor. They challenge the ministers to come and dispute with them on subjects of religion, maintaining that their arguments in favor of their religion cannot be refuted. They despise the ministers, because they are not learned enough to understand Moses and the Prophets, the basis of Christianity; and accuse them falsely to the senate and government of the city. They keep Christian servant girls and nurses in their houses, and commit sinful intercourse with them, and with other Christian women. They write many books, the contents of which are contradictory to the Christian religion, and dare to print these books in this city. They desecrate the Christian Sabbaths, feasts, and fast-days, by doing business on those days; and by riding in costly coaches in the streets, and by going into Christian churches, and spitting on the images of the crucified Christ, and commit other nuisances. They bury their dead with public ceremonies, attended with many coaches and on foot. They try to corrupt those who occupy high positions. They dress themselves in gold, silver, precious pearls and diamonds, and take their meals, particularly on the occasions of festivals and marriages, from silver plates; have many dishes, costly wines and confectionery. They drive in carriages which ought to be used by nobles and high officers only, and have even jockeys and many servants."

By this document we see that the Portuguese resumed to live again in high style, as they had been accustomed to live in Spain and Portugal, where most of them were among the nobles of the land, in possession of great wealth and high offices. On the other hand, we see the blackness of the heart of Senor Muller, and undoubtedly of many of his associates; that not even a spark of the fire of Christian love, and not even a ray of Christ's spirit, ever entered their mind.—Ed. "Israelite Indeed."

PARIS.—THE SALARY OF THE RABBI.—The administration of the city of Paris has in addition to the 2,000 francs, paid by the Government to each of the rabbis of the congregation of Paris, made them an annual grant of 2,500 francs, whereby the salary of each will be raised to 4,500 francs annually.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

INDEPENDENCE.—It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; but it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who, in the midst of the crowd, keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.



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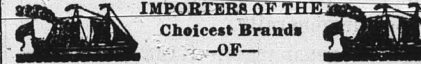
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tion and gives tone to every organ in the human body—

therefore it has rightfully deserved the name it bears:

Health Restorative.

The Doctor, who is averse to all patent medicines,

wishes it to be understood that the above medicine is no

such thing, but that he has, through the introduction of

this medicine with its treating and directions for use,

made every sufferer to be his own physician in the above

named diseases.

Thinking it under my dignity to follow the mode of

quacks by appending certificates of physicians or private

persons which is too well known, can be had for certain

remunerations, applications of friends, or by the mode of

boring a man half to death for even the most worthless

trash, I will therefore leave it to those in want of medicine

to inquire personally of men that have been cured by my

medicines of the above diseases, and who can be found

in almost every city and village throughout the State. I

consider such personal conviction far superior to certifi-

cates of persons that are far from being known to them

in want of medical aid.

But should any one care for written testimonials or cer-

tificates regarding the cures performed by this medicine

they might call at my office, and I will show them certi-

ficates of true merit, which have been sent to me volun-

tarily, without applying for them, or by boring individuals

to get them.

To satisfy the most scrupulous of men, also as a guar-

antee to those that have not had the opportunity of

knowing the Doctor by reputation or personally, I have

adjoined to every bottle of the Anti-Rheumatic Cordial the

certificate under oath of one of the most celebrated anal-

ytical chemists in the United States, that there are no

minerals nor poisons contained in this medicine, although

it is a very powerful medicine, and has a very strong ac-

tion on the human system which it necessarily must have

to overcome the action of disease of such malignant

character.

For sale by

**DR. ADOLPHUS.**

Bush street, 3d house from corner Montgomery, next to

Platt's Music Hall.

REDINGTON &amp; CO., Clay street.

MORILL, 1008 Washington and Battery, Agents.

**PIONEER WATER-CURE****ESTABLISHMENT.****DR. BOURNE'S****ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS!**

AND

**VAPOR BATHS!**

JUNCTION OF MONTGOMERY AND MARKET

STREETS.

**Only \$1 per Bath!**

AND LESS,

IF A NUMBER OF TICKETS ARE PURCHASED

As these Baths equalize the circulation and purify the

blood, increase and equalize the nervous forces, improve

appetite, deterge all effete matter, and impart universal

warmth and strength to the system, they are invaluable

aids in the cure of ALL diseases; but especially Rheuma-

tism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fever and Ague, &amp;c., and for

Cold, Cough, and all Affections of the Chest, are abso-

lutely of unequalled efficacy.

But it is not proper to take a Bath until

hours or more, after a meal.

They also remove from the human system Mercury

its forms, as well as all other Mineral and Drug Poisons

A department for ladies, which is attended by

competent ladies.

The effect of POISON OAK thoroughly eradicated,

quently by a Single Bath.

DYSPEPSIA is permanently CURED (not patched up

in from six to ten weeks. Failure to cure is almost impos-

sible.

House patients received—Ladies or Gentlemen:

The Electro-Chemical Baths are NOT administered

persons suffering with infectious or loathsome diseases.

CONSULTATION FREE! 111a2

**Wm. FAULKNER & SON.**

132 Sansome street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

**SOLE AGENTS for****JAS. CONNER & SON'S U. S.****TYPE FOUNDRY.**

and dealer in all kinds of Printing Material—

Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us be-

fore purchasing.

## BOARDING HOUSES, &amp;c.

AUG. J. SAULMAN. F. L. LAUNSTERN

**SAULMAN'S**

{ COFFEE SALOON, }

GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY

Armory Hall Building,

No. 128 Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR



# THE WEEKLY GLEANER.

SAN FRANCISCO: MAY 31, 1861.

**Removal.**  
THE OFFICE OF THE "GLEANER" is now on Washington street, second house below Battery (about a hundred yards from the front area of the Post Office).

לוח  
Sat. and Sun. June 8th 9th.  
Tuesday, June 25th.  
Monday, July 8th.  
Tuesday, July 16th.  
Tuesday, Wednesday, Aug 6, 7,  
Thursday, (New Year) Thursday, Fri-  
day, Sept. 5, 6.  
[Day of Atonement] Saturday  
Sept. 14.  
[Feast of Tabernacle] Thursday,  
Friday, Sept. 19, 20.  
Wednesday, Sept. 25.  
Thursday Sept. 26.  
Friday, Sept. 27.

**Hephtsi-bah Devotions.**  
Hephtsi-bah Devotions are held at the School room, regularly every Friday evening, at 5 o'clock, and Sabbath morning, at half past ten o'clock.

**Religious Instruction.**  
The Hephtsi-bah School, for Religions and Hebrew instruction, invites all the Hebrew children in this city to attend, regardless of their nationality.  
While this School is open, and earnestly invites all children, regardless of pay, it is to be hoped that those parents who are able will contribute towards its support, and henceforth do their duty to their children and to their people.

**Sessions.**  
At THE SCHOOL HOUSE.—Wednesday and Friday at 4 p. m.  
Saturday and Sunday, at 9 A.M.  
At THE OFFICE OF THE GLEANER.—Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 p. m.  
WORSHIP OF HEPHTSI-BAH SCHOOL, Friday Evening, at 5 P. M.  
Sabbath Morning, at half past ten.  
Parents will oblige by seeing that the children arrive at an early hour.

**SCHOOL REMOVAL.**  
The Church on Sutter, near Stockton Street, formerly used by a German Lutheran Congregation, is now in the course of preparation for the Hephtsi-bah School.  
The place will be so far ready for Sabbath morning as to give the pupils the necessary accommodations.

**HEPTSI-BAH DAY AND PLAY SCHOOL.**  
A number of parents desire to send their children to a school which should afford them religious instruction in addition to that taught in the public school. This demand has already found a partial supply among us. Still, we cannot see that plan realized which we for years thought the main source and object for the demand of a private school.  
Our object is to adopt in the Day school that mode of treatment and instruction which, since seven years, has rendered our religious school the centre of attraction for children from every part of the city, and which is acknowledged to have exercised a more than ordinary moral influence on the susceptible minds of the pupils under our moral guidance. It is our object to fuse into the minds of children from four to nine years, such healthy, moral and religious principles, which, by the blessing of God, are to accompany them to the late hour of their earthly existence.  
We, therefore, cannot give any definite idea what the school is to be. The plan assumes continually a different shape and extent since it first occupied our thoughts.  
As far as we can see, the following will be its features:  
1. It is to be an Infant Day and Play School, for which purpose I will take charge of children from four years upwards: in so far, it will be what in Germany are the "Vernachlässigtenanstalten." The benefit of such for the little flock cannot be questioned.  
2. The second department will be a common elementary school, at which will be taught the usual English branches, besides the Hebrew, and, perhaps, German and French, as the income will warrant.  
3. A school of Industry (Naeh Schule) will be connected with it to teach needle-work and embroidery.  
Music—Le sons in music will be given by a teacher engaged for the purpose.

The terms for the usual branches, taught at the Day School, H. brew included, is \$3 and \$4 per month, payable in advance. Ornamental branches have to be paid for extra.

**School House.**  
In the choice of the School House we consulted the advantages of a healthy location, and spacious locality. We have leased the church on Sutter Street, near Stockton, that was last used as a Public School.

The school will open on Monday-next the 2d of June, at the usual hours.  
From appearances we are justified in our expectation of success. Still, parents will do well to apply early; as we shall make our arrangements in accordance with the demand during the beginning of next month.

Should we, by the help of God, as we hope we shall—realize our plan, it would afford our children a mode of training very much wanted among us. As we stated years ago, we miss in our system of education the culture of the highest faculties of man—the affectional. Even our religious institutions must prove barren, cold, life and heartless, as long as it is no more than a proud apotheosis of human reason, devoid of life and heart, of love and faith that is instead of religion.

Our school will afford our children a place of worship, which is much needed among us; for we cannot think that our Hebrew services are too long for grown people only, and that it is the latter only that do not understand the Hebrew. We think a child also tires by long services that are not understood, and it knows as little of the Hebrew as grown people do, and if we mean it honestly with them, and wish to do them justice, we must afford them English prayers till they learn to understand the Hebrew.

**Chinese Jewish Coolies.**  
The state of the Chinese in this country is reported to be of a more grievous kind than actual slavery. The slave enjoys a comfortable life, has his home better provided, and his affairs better managed than the millions of laborers and mechanics in Europe; the life of the slave and his health are anxiously watched over by his owner. Not so the cooly, and surely not the Chinese cooly.

And yet it seems that there are among these Chinese unfortunates some of the Jewish race. We reported about a year ago that there is a Chiraman at Sacramento who does no work on the Sabbath-day. By the last arrival from China there were on board the ship two Hebrew-merchants; who, on arriving here, stated that there were seven Jewish Chinamen brought to California in the same ship, as coolies. This information was given to Mr. Benjamin, the traveler, from whom we have the report. As there is no doubt of its truth, it will be the duty to make inquiries.

**ראש השנה ויום כיפור**  
**Preparations for the Solemn Holy-days.**

Far from advocating "Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur" Religion, or even "Sabbath and Synagogue Religion" still we hope that a number of well-meaning parents will admit that a heavy responsibility would rest on us if we allowed the solemn Holy-days to be a vacuum to our children, or if we use them as mere gazers on ceremonies and listeners to words which they do not understand. we make preparations for our children, and we hope that the synagogue will do the same.

Parents who wish their children to join our school, may send them at the times indicated in the GLEANER.

**THE DREAD OF DYING.**—This is a practical article; it may prove consolatory to many a reader. It is also highly suggestive.

**"A HEAVY DINNER."**—The article is to be minded. Many a sudden death is the result of a heavy meal.

**A GREAT CONFLAGRATION.**—In less than no time tongues of fire licked up the pecuniary substance of some seven or eight Hebrew families, accumulated on week days, sabbath days, Holy-days and nights.

The fire on Commercial Street was a symbol of the life of this age and its sudden and awful issue: business, noise, thrift, and the apparent success of years has to be left behind on the day of visitation. After busy days, after a noisy close of day, a short silence ensued, followed by a consuming fire.

The losses were considerable: S. Fronberg, loss \$8,000; insurance, \$5,000: Robert Mayers, loss \$15,000; insurance, \$3,000: Mike Cohen, loss \$4,000, no insurance: Nicholas Fisher, loss \$300: J. Jacob, loss \$500: J. Alexander & Co., store still standing, goods damaged by water: A. Mundt, loss \$800. The building belonging to S. Rich & Brother: A. Rosenthal, loss \$8,000; insurance, \$3,000: David Mender, loss \$600; no insurance: Nathan Meyer, J. Fronberg, A. Levi, Daniel Roper, Dr. Keeler, John Cesto, and G. Samuel's loss not known. Kline & Co., sustained damage to the amount of \$1,000.

Some wholesale stores had goods damaged by water, but they were insured.

One sufferer is not mentioned above, Mr. Joel Min'z, he must have suffered the most irreparable loss. It is easy enough for dealers to resume business; but for a poor man with a family, composing five souls, for such to be obliged to leave the house actually naked, is hard. No doubt that Jewish charity will do its best for the sufferers.

Since the above was written we are informed by Mr. Mintz that he meets with that humanity which characterize our people generally.

Mrs. Regensburger, of the St. Nicholas Hotel (to which house the family took refuge,) kindly tendered them the use of the house, till they could remove conveniently.

Der Deutsche Frauen Verein advanced \$25.

Mr. Dahlman elad the boys (who were taken from their beds naked.)

Mr. Joseph Rich (owner of the house cussant down) sympathised with the sufferer and offered to pay a few months rent for the destitute family.

Rev. H. A. Henry sent for Mr. Mintz, told him though he had no anterior acquaintance with him, he deeply lamented his case, and promised to use every effort with his acquaintances to provide rooms furniture, and to see to open some branch of business for him.

B. Ashim Esquire, is a name well known; Mr. A. took up a subscription, which did not turn out, when we saw it, very recuperative.

A generous gentleman, meeting Mr. M. on the street handed him a \$10 piece, which he of course accepted thankfully after enquiring the name of the donor.

The spontaneousness of the gift does honor to mankind. Delicacy forbids us giving more than the initials of the name, L. S. of Sacramento street.

All this speaks well, and we feel happy to thank the friends of the needy in behalf of Mr. M.; for it requires much to settle a family of five souls who are destitute.

Flattery only lifts a man up, as it is said the eagle does the tortoise—to get something by the fall.

## Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20th, 1861.

EDITOR "GLEANER":—Can I have the use of a small space in your valuable paper for a few lines, to bring to notice a subject which I hope will interest some of your readers. Strange doings are occasionally going on in this land of gold and silver, and we pay hardly any attention to them. The following deserves some notice.

We have heard of collections to help the poor, to build churches, or to celebrate a great national day; but of persons to collect contributions to reward officers for arresting pedlars, I only heard of the first instance last week. Messrs. J. & S.—good names, by-the-by,—called, last week, at Mr. Magness' boot store, on Second st., and wanted him to subscribe a dollar for the charitable purpose of paying officers to arrest pedlars who have no licenses. Mr. M. refused. It cannot be my private interest to favor the trade, as I keep store, and don't like them more than I can help. But, if we consider how many men in California would like to do any kind of work, if they could but get employment, we need not wonder that men will take up any occupation; and if some try to make a living by peddling, is it not better than turning vagrants or thieves? However, it is against the law, and if an officer arrests them it is his unpleasant duty; but that private individuals should collect money to pay them for it, is more than we expected of our "bena rachmonim." Self-respect should have kept those gentlemen back from making such a proposition to an officer. Your readers may judge. Yours, A. J.

It is desirable that the poor should apply themselves to some kind of labor, instead of peddling; and to put children to it, in a country where they could make a living by respectable work of some other kind, is highly reprehensible. Still, there are many cases where peddling is the only honest resource to a poor man! Some two years ago there was a Hebrew society formed in England, for the sole purpose of paying licences to poor pedlars who had not the means of their own to provide themselves with licenses.

Our American institutions exercise a most baneful influence on our lower classes: we miss the sanctifying power of religion, and the lofty aspirations to be gentlemen.

**EDITORIAL HINTS.**—The prejudice that lately, on several occasions, showed itself to exist against Hebrews among the low class of immigrants from the less advanced European countries, induced us to introduce into our columns reading as that of the "First Jewish letters in Hamburg." The subject could not well be given in part. The length of the article precluded the admission of any other narrative which, to be of sufficient interest, would have had to be of some length. The article in reference is of high interest; it was the Jews, who, expelled from Spain and Portugal, drew the Spanish trade to Amsterdam and Hamburg. These cities rose, while the star of Spain grew dim.

**THE HEAVIEST STOCK IN THE COUNTRY.**—D. J. Oliver's stock of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glue, Camphene, Alcohol, Window-Glass, Brushes, etc., is the largest on this coast. The house is established since years, and is known for promptness and correctness of dealing.

**QUITE A RUN.**—The New York Hotel on Battery Street, near Sacramento, since kept by Mrs. Stodole, has quite a run of customers.

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**BERLIN.—LIBERALISM.**—How far in general the people of Germany are in advance of the government in liberality of sentiment will appear from the following circumstances:—Whilst the Prussian law considers synagogues and places connected with Jewish worship in general as private property, and thus levies upon them all the taxes laid on private property, although churches with their appurtenances are freed from imposts, the municipality of Berlin has resolved to re-nounce its jurisdiction all municipal taxes, under its jurisdiction all municipal taxes, the same as Christian places of worship.

**VIENNA.—SYNAGOGAL MUSIC.**—We some time ago noticed that a society had been formed at Vienna for the express purpose of cultivating synagogal music, and strengthening the choir on festive occasions. We now learn from the "E. I." that the two *prime donne* of the court opera, Czillag and Sulzer, are members of this association, both of them being co-religionists. The occasional public performances of this society for charitable purposes are not only attended by the elite of the Jewish community, but also by numbers of their Christian fellow-citizens.

**LEGHORN.—A BEQUEST.**—An Italian noble, Count Spannocchi, of Leghorn, possessed six silver lamps, which he bequeathed in his will to the magnificent synagogue of Leghorn. He at the same time wrote to the wardens, giving them notice of the bequest, that they might claim it after his death. The Israelites resolved to get the six lamps cast into one, and to engrave upon it an inscription commemorative of the name of the donor. How easily would nations fraternize with Israel if only priests and kings would not lay obstacles in the way.—Under the late grand duke no Christian would have dared to leave a legacy to a synagogue.—*E. I.*

**MONCALVO, ITALY.—EQUALITY OF CREEDS.**—Every day shows more and more that legal equality of creeds in Italy is a reality, and not a sham. The daughter of a co-religionist of Moncalvo, being a minor, having, probably owing to some sinister conversionist's influence, secretly quitted the paternal roof, for the purpose, as she declared, of embracing Christianity, the father appealed to the law for the protection of his paternal right. Now, according to the canonical law, it is well known, this child, who naturally at a tender age is not yet able to appreciate the momentousness of the step involved in a change of religion, would not only not have been restored to her parents, but would have been baptised at once, and the father compelled to support her, and to secure to her at once the portion of her future inheritance. But, under the Italian constitution, the girl was sent back to her father, there to remain until she was of age. Should she then still wish to embrace Christianity, the father, of course, would have no power to oppose her baptism. We suppose the pope will consider the decision of the court as one of the greatest injuries inflicted upon the church, thus prevented from encroaching upon the parental rights and subverting the very foundation of society.—*E. I.*

**LONDON.**—A branch Portuguese synagogue, in Bryanstone street, was lately consecrated.

**BRESSLAU.—THE RABBINICAL SEMINARY.**—From the last annual report of the seminary, it appears that it counts now 43 rabbinical students, and 12 students preparing themselves for teacherships. The prize, "Lehman," was gained by the student Freudenthal, of Hanover, he having written the best essay on the proposed theme. The theme for next year is, "The Sanhedrin and Sanhedrin, their duration and activity until Shemayah and Abtalion." The establishment has received numerous presents in books, and several congregations support talented students at their expense.

**SCHLESWIG.**—The Hebrews of Schleswig, in an address to the Danish government, express their desire to belong to that government and not to Prussia that claims the country.

**CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.**—To Families and to the Trade.—Messrs. Wurfheim & Co. have opened their large assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, on Sacramento street No. 619, between Montgomery and Kearney. Mr. Wurfheim is laudably known in this community: customers may rely on a generous treatment. The stock is extensive and choice. Able hands are engaged on the premises to execute any order on the shortest notice. New goods are received by every steamer. Consult taste and economy, by calling at the New Cloak and Mantilla Store of Wurfheim & Co., Sacramento Street, between Montgomery and Kearney.

**PARENTS.**—You will do much good to your children by spending every year one dollar for *Mervy's Museum*, a monthly of 32 pages, illustrated for children and youths; and another fifty cents a year for *Bradley's Monthly Magazine*, also 32 pages. Children will read and ought to do so, and both are excellent journals.

#### Sunday Laws Again.

The last Legislature has again passed some Sunday laws, and stringent ones too. They probably will again be tested and proved impracticable. These annual legislatures are a plague, you scarce have driven off a swarm of ravens from the carcass, and again a host settles. The same amount of evil could have been done to the country by having a triennial or quinquennial legislatures, and the annual assembly of seven or thirteen commissioners, temporarily to amend laws.

We do not wish to apply our complaint to the enactment of a Sunday law, this is comparatively a small matter; but to evils of greater magnitude, of which those who are thought to unders and complain. The following is the law in reference:

**SECTION 1.** Any person who shall hereafter keep open on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, any store, workshop, bar, saloon, banking house, or other place of business, for the purpose of transacting business, except as hereinafter specially provided, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five or more than fifty dollars.

**SEC. 2.** The provisions of this act shall not apply to the keeping open of hotels, boarding-houses, restaurants, taverns, livery-stables, retail drug stores, (for the legitimate business of each,) or such manufacturing establishments as are necessarily kept in continual operation to the accomplishment of the business thereof; nor to the sale of milk, fresh meats, fresh fish, and vegetables.

**SEC. 3.** Prosecutions for the violation of this Act may be either by complaint to a magistrate or indictment by a Grand Jury, and all fines collected upon conviction under this act shall be paid into the common school fund of the county.

#### Eastern News.

In Missouri attempts have been made to override the power of the Federal Government.

The military bill, passed in the legislature is considered by Gen. Harney as an indirect secession ordinance. Some six prizes (tobacco) have been brought north.

Express matter, including letters, will be permitted to go south of Washington, into Virginia.

**MONTGOMERY, May 17th.**—Congress has passed a number of bills, organizing the Patent Office, regulating Telegraph lines, and authorizing the issue of \$150,000,000 in bonds, payable in twenty years with the interest at 8 per cent.

Twenty vessels had been detained by the fleet, including five tobacco vessels.

An express despatch states that the rebels fired on the Federal troops at Wycomico River, and the fire was returned by the troops. The rebels retreated.

The difficulties between the North and South greatly affect commerce.

The steamer General Miramon arrived at New Orleans from Havana. The U. S. Consulate refuses clearances to vessels for ports of the Confederate States.

Douglas is very sick.

Arkansas has been admitted as a Confederate state.

The 5th Massachusetts Regiment and New York Regiment, with artillery, marching to encamp on Federal Hill, were received by crowds of people with demonstrations of approval.

Three prizes were captured by the Cumberland, in Chesapeake Bay, with ammunition for the secessionists.

It is believed that Virginia will vote down Secession.

Western Virginia calls for aid from Washington. Arms will be furnished. At Boston a number of secessionists were made prisoners by the company of Capt. Cole. His men also seized a quantity of lead from a factory that furnished that material and arms to the South.

A secession company surprised in drilling, by Capt. Cole's men, left 30 horses behind.

The sacred remains of Washington have been removed from Mount Vernon, by Col. Washington, who recently joined the Confederate army. By the sale of Mount Vernon, Col. Washington reserved to himself not only the tomb of Washington, but also an acre of ground around it.

The President takes the deepest interest in the desperate struggle now going on in Tennessee, between the Secessionists and Union men. Measures for support are in contemplation.

#### UNION COLLEGE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

On Second street, between Tehama and Folsom streets.

Messrs. DUPOUEY BROS. .... Directors.

**THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR FOR 1861 commences** at this Institution January 14th, inst., and closes December 24th. The Directors are confident that their method of teaching, so successfully tested during the past sessions, is calculated to meet the favor of the friends of education, and parents especially. The course of instruction comprises—  
First—A general course of English, from the elements to the higher branches.  
Second—The usual course of Latin and Greek authors pursued in Colleges and Universities.  
Third—A complete course of Natural Science and Mathematics, with experimental illustrations and practical applications.  
Fourth—The commercial branches, such as Book-keeping, etc.  
Fifth—Four modern languages—German, French, Spanish, and Italian.  
A thorough education is afforded by this range of studies, detailed in Prospectus under the respective heads of "The Elementary, Collegiate, Mathematical and Commercial Courses."  
**TERMS.**—For day Scholars ..... from \$7.50 to \$11.00  
For Boarders ..... from \$40 to \$50  
Extra charge for Washing, Books, and Stationery, and Music Lessons.

**HOPPS & KANARY**  
**ORNAENTAL AND SIGN PAINTING**  
of every Description and Style.  
This well known old Firm is to be found on Sansome street between California and Pine streets.

#### Notices about Societies.

We again reiterate, that news relative to societies and congregations—except such of quite a general character—will be given only, if they reach us officially. These bodies, then, have the opportunity to publish about themselves what pleases them best.

#### BIRTH.

In this city, May 24th, the wife of Lewis Shirk, of a Son.

#### Special Notices.

#### NOTICE.

**CHEBRA BIKUR CHOLIM UKDOSHA**  
The members of this Association are notified, that the regular monthly meeting will be held every second Sunday in the month, at 7 o'clock, P. M. at Platt's New Music Hall, on Montgomery str.

By order,

ISALAH COHN, Secretary.

#### CHEBRA BERITH SHALOME.

The regular monthly meetings of this Society will take place every first Sunday in the month, at Platt's Music Hall, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

S. DANIELEWICZ,  
Secretary.

#### BASEMENT TO LET.

The Basement of Hephtsi bah Hall or part of it, on Sutter, near Stockton, measuring 32 by 55, if to be let. The locality is high, light and dry. It was formerly used by the High school.

#### Business of the Gleaner.

All communications on business, for the *Gleaner* are to be forwarded to the new office temporarily located on Washington st.

#### M. WURKHEIM & CO'S

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

FORTHMANUFACTUREANDSALE

Cloaks and Mantillas,

NO 619 SACRAMENTO STREET.

MESSESS. M. WURKHEIM & CO. DESIRE TO INFORM their friends, and the public generally that they have located themselves as above, and are now prepared to furnish every description of goods in their line of

#### The Latest Fashion.

Either of their own manufacture or importation. AN EXPERIENCED LADY LATELY FROM NEW YORK AND PARIS has been engaged to superintend the

#### CUTTING DEPARTMENT.

Ladies desiring to Purchase

#### PATTERNS,

May obtain the Newest Styles from the East, or such as they wish. Cut to Order.

OBSERVE THE PLACE—

619 SACRAMENTO STREET.

#### PACIFIC PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT.

C. R. STORY & CO, agents

421 Montgomery street,

Between Sacramento and California Streets.

PEFUMERY AND FANCY GOODS,

of every Description.

Oils, Toilet requisites, Dentifrices, Brushes, and soaps of the best qualities.

#### S. MAYER BROTHERS,

Importers and Jobbers of

STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,

Cloths, Clothing, Gent's Furnish-

ing Goods, &c.

85 CALIFORNIA ST.

San Francisco.

430 N. 3d St. Philadelphia.

#### KOSHER BOARDING

Newman Kaplan respectfully informs the public that he has opened a Kosher Private Boarding House, situated No 432 Bush street between Kearny and Dupont Streets. Terms Reasonable.



THE GLAZIER.

**WHEELER**

AND

**WILSON'S**

NEW STYLE

**IMPROVED**

**FAMILY**

**Sewing**

**Machine.**

All former objections

overcome!

NO LEATHER PAD USED ON

NEW STYLE MACHINE.

THE NEW STYLE HEMMER

And

TRANSPARENT CLOTH PRESSER

Are attached to the

IMPROVED MACHINE!

Prices greatly reduced

Send for a circular.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent.

Corner Sacramento and Montgomery sts.,

San Francisco.

The Mission Woolen Mills use

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE

in making up overshirts, coats, suits, &c.

They now use from forty to fifty

constantly, and are

turning out

the

FINEST GOODS IN THE MARKET.

DRY GOODS.

**NEW STORE.**

**H. W. STEIN & CO.,**

Importers and dealers in  
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN  
CLOTHS, CASIMERES, AND VESTGS.,  
Always on hand, a general assortment of  
Tailors' Trimmings  
....AND....

**BILLIARD CLOTHS,**

AND CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR,  
**140 Sacramento street.**  
Three doors above Montgomery, San Francisco.

Mr. H. W. Stein has just returned from Europe, where  
he has made arrangements to be constantly supplied with  
the choicest of the above goods.

**HARRIS & COLEMAN,**

—IMPORTERS OF—  
EMBROIDERIES,  
MILLINERY GOODS,  
FANCY NOTIONS,  
TRIMMINGS,  
FRINGES, RIBBONS,  
BUTTONS,  
VELVETS,  
LACES,  
SILKS,  
BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, FANCY NOTIONS, &c.  
**NO. 95 CALIFORNIA STREET,**  
**San Francisco.**

**SHIRTS! SHIRTS!**

**Encourage Home Manufacture**  
**MANUFACTURING BAZAAR,**

209 Clay Street opposite the Plaza.  
**SHIRTS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO**  
order with neatness and dispatch, at from \$2.50 to \$12  
each. Ladies and Children's Clothing constantly on hand  
and made to order, of the latest style.  
Dress Making and Sewing of all kinds done at the  
shortest notice with a machine or by hand.  
MOURNING GARMENTS constantly on hand and  
made to order at the shortest notice.

**GO TO THE**  
**MANUFACTURING BAZAAR,**

You can get outfits  
**FOR TRAVELING ON STEAMER**  
At the shortest notice and on the most reasonable  
terms.  
All orders from the country promptly attended to.  
MADAME PLUMMER,  
209 Clay street opposite upper side of the Plaza.

**STEINHART BROS.**

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

**Foreign & Domestic**  
**DRY GOODS, ETC.**

N. W. Corner of California & Bat-  
tery streets.  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**

**S. GOODMAN,**

Wholesale Dealer in

**Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,**  
**CLOTHING, Etc.,**  
and Childre's Shoes, Etc.,  
Corner California and Sansome Sts.  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**

**W. D. DYER'S**

**DAGUERREAN ROOMS,**  
**166 CLAY STREET,**

**A Few Doors Above Montgomery,**  
**SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

**JOHN WIGMORE'S**

**OFFICE AND STORE**  
**Furniture Manufactory,**

**No. 423 California st.,**  
**San Francisco**

**DESKS,**

**BOOK CASES, AND SHOW CASES,**

OF ALL KINDS, for sale as above

S. W. ROSENSTOCK.

B. PRICE

**ROSENSTOCK & PRICE,**  
Importers and Jobbers  
OF  
**BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.,**  
BATTERY STREET  
**San Francisco.** dec17.

**EINSTEIN BROS.,**

IMPORTERS OF

**BOOTS & SHOES**  
61 Battery st., near California,  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**

**FIRST Premium Again!!!**

BEING THE  
**SEVENTH**  
**TIME RECEIVED**  
**AGAINST ALL COMPETITORS**

**R. H. VANCE,**

Cor. Montgomery & Sacramento sts.  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**

HAVING AGAIN RECEIVED THE FIRST PRE-  
MIUM awarded at the State Fair for the best am-  
brosy and Photographs, it is guaranteed that all who  
favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than  
can be produced at a other rooms in the State. I would  
say to my patrons that I am now producing better work  
than ever, at much reduced prices, to conform to the  
times.  
Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent., no  
one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on ac-  
count of prices.  
Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished. Hav-  
ing over \$20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates, Cases  
and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter  
dispose of them at about New York prices.

**ALBERT KUNER,**

**SEAL ENGRAVER & DIE SINKER**

167 Washington Street, San Francisco.  
**NOTARIAL SEALS,** as prescribed by the  
law of 1853. Masonic and Official Seals of every de-  
scription. Ornamental Engraving and Marking at the short-  
est notice, and at reasonable prices. ap8  
**DOOR PLATES ENGRAVED TO ORDER**

IT IS UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED THAT  
**NEWELL'S**  
**COUGH SYRUP**  
IS EQUAL  
To its Advertised Merits.

**PIONEER**  
**Paper Box**  
**Manufactory.**

**I. CHARLES,**

**110 Sacramento st.,**  
**SAN FRANCISCO,**  
Manufacturer of all kinds of Fancy Boxes. Every de-  
scription of Boxes made to order in 24 hours. Boxes of all  
kinds constantly on hand.

**NOTICE**

From, and after this date, Mr. Stepbacher is our  
authorised agent for the "Israelite" and therah.  
**BLOCK & Co.**

**CHARLES HESS,**

Dealer and Jobber in

**DRY GOODS,**  
Clothing, Yankee Notions, &c.,  
Sacramento street, above Battery, (2d floor.)

N. B. All orders from the Country attended to with  
despatch. ap9.3m

**L. KING & BROTHER,**  
Importers and Jobbers of  
**CLOTHING,**  
**BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.**  
No. 69 Sacramento Street.  
**SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

**OFFNER BRIEF:**

Erschienen, und in allen Buchhandlungen.  
zu haben: "Offener Brief an die Radical Re-  
former Dr. Dr. Geiger in Breslau, Philipson.  
in Magdeburg und Einhorn in Baltimore Von  
A. S. in San Francisco. Preis 50 cts.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

**A. S. ROSENBAUM & Co.,**  
IMPORTERS OF

**Fine**  
**HAVANA CIGARS,**  
**TOBACCO, ETC.,**  
Corner Clay and Battery Streets,  
**SAN FRANCISCO.** feb1

**PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,**  
**SECOND STREET**

Corner of Folsom.  
**The Best Lager Beer in the State.**  
**THE COUNTRY SUPPLIED AT THE MOST**  
**REASONABLE TERMS.**

**HOELSCHES, WIELAND & CO.**

**L. & E. WERTHEIMER.**

Importers and Dealers in

**CIGARS & TOBACCO**  
CORNER SACRAMENTO & BATTERY STREET,  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**

**Genuine Meerschaum**  
**PIPES.**

**A. WASSERMAN & CO.,**

No. 3 Custom House Block, Sacramento street, up-stair,  
IMPORTERS of German and French  
**Dry and Fancy Goods, Cigars,**  
**GENUINE AND IMITATION**  
**MEERSCHAUM PIPES.**  
etc., etc., etc.

**CLOTHING, &C.**

**SIMON.** L. DINKELSPIEL.  
**SIMON & DINKELSPIEL,**

Importers and Jobbers of  
**FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,**  
**HOSIERY, &c. &c.**

No. 79 California Street,  
Corner of Battery and  
California Streets, **SAN FRANCISCO.**

**FIRST CLASS LODGINGS**

—AT THE—

**What Cheer**  
**HOUSE.**

**San Francisco,**  
In great abundance at the LOWEST RATES.

**REMOVAL**

**FANCY - MILLINERY,**

and

**DRY GOODS.**

JACOB COHEN & CO. have removed from No. 416  
Sacramento street to the three-story brick-build-  
ing No. 402 Sansome street.

J. L. SMILEY. J. OS. YERKES. T. VOZIN.  
**SMILEY, YERKES & VOZIN.**  
**AUCTIONEERS AND COMMIS-**  
**SION MERCHANTS.**  
SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome  
streets.

**SALE DAYS.**

**MONDAYS**—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story  
salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES  
**STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.**  
**WEDNESDAYS**—Regular Catalogue Sales of Boots  
AND  
**BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS**  
**SATURDAYS, } BLANKETS**

**PIONEER SAN FRANCISCO**  
**LETTER EXPRESS**

**DELIVERS LETTERS** to all parts of the City, East o  
Taylor street, for Three cents. Notices of meetings  
Invitation Cards, Circulars, etc., promptly delivered at  
reasonable rates. Persons wishing their Letters taken  
from the Post Office, and promptly delivered at their place  
of business or residence, will please leave their orders at  
the Office.

Boxes for the reception of Letters at the principal cor-  
ners.  
Envelopes [prepaid] can be obtained at the office at the  
low price of \$3 per hundred. S. G. EARLEY, Print-  
Office with State Telegraph Co., 639 Montgomery st.



THE GLEANER.

BUTCHERS, &c.

**WINCHESTER MARKET**  
88 Kearny Str, Bet. Pine and Bush,  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
ANSON AVERELL, Proprietor.

The best of Meats and Vegetables supplied to Hotels, &c. on reasonable terms  
Marketing delivered to any part of the City Free of charge.  
Mr. S. Isaac, Salesman for the Kosher department.  
Mr. R. Jacobson, Shochet.

**KOSHER MEAT.**  
**LEOPOLD BREISACHER,**  
**PIONEER MARKET**  
CORNER BUTTER AND DUPONT STS.

Respectfully informs the Israelites that he now keeps Kosher Meat of all kinds, and of the best quality.

**D. WOLF**  
Begg to inform his former friends and patrons, that he has opened a new stand at the

**NEW WORLD MARKET,**  
NO. 2 & 3.  
at Commercial st., between Liedesdorf & Sansome, here he will be pleased to receive his former customers, and to serve them with  
**PRIME VEAL, MUTTON, BEEF, FRESH & SMOKED.**

Prices the most reasonable.  
All orders promptly executed, and delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

**Second Street Market,**  
No. 116 Second Street—Corner of Minna 1st.

**MOSES DAVIES,**  
**Proprietor.**  
THE best of MEATS and Vegetables supplied to Hotels & co. on reasonable terms  
The best smoked beef, tongues and sausages of all kinds.

**Wm. Winter**  
**Sign and Ornamental PAINTING.**  
South side of Washington st. west of Dupont.  
San Francisco.

**SHABER & FARRAN,**  
**REAL ESTATE AGENTS**  
and  
**House Brokers,**  
228 Montgomery st, betw. Pine & Bush.

**INSURANCE EFFECTED.**  
JACOB F. SHABER, SAM. M. FARRAN.  
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**KOSHER WINE!**  
KOHLER & FROHLING,  
160 Montgomery St. (Montgomery Block)

RECEIVED LATELY FROM OUR VINEYARDS in Los Angeles, a lot of excellent  
**Muscat Wine**  
\$2 PER GALLON,  
Made expressly for the Holy days;  
Also, some choice NATIVE PORT WINE, ANGELICA and Old WHITE WINE of vintage 1857.  
Delivered to any part of the City FREE.

AUCTION HOUSES, &c.

**R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.**  
**AUCTIONEERS.**  
SALE DAYS.....TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.  
AT 10 o'clock, A.M.  
THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest corner of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.  
R. D. W. DAVIS.

**H. M. NEWHALL & CO.,**  
COR. OF HALLECK & SANSOME STS.  
**Salesroom,**  
**Fireproof Brick Building,**  
Corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.

**MERCHANTS in the Country who** wish to trust us with their orders, for the purchase of all kinds of merchandise, can have them properly attended to, by allowing us 5 per cent commission.  
Our business connection will greatly facilitate our labors, and we can guarantee promptness, cheapness and despatch.  
Goods purchased at auction at the same rate.  
**ASHIM & BROTHER,**  
Cor. Leidesdorf & Sacramento streets.

**Card.**  
**ASHIM & BRO.**  
ASHIM & BRO. .... SOL'N ASHIM & Co.,  
SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK.

THE Undersigned, having Established a HOUSE IN NEW YORK, which will receive the personal attention of Mr. SOLOMON, are now prepared to inform public that entrusted to their care, on the most reasonable terms, and from their long establishment in this city, and their thorough knowledge of the markets, flatter themselves they are fully capable of giving entire satisfaction to those who may favor them with orders; at the same time they will continue their

**AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS,**  
And solicit Consignments, upon which they will MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES.  
**ASHIM & BRO.**  
N. E. cor. Sacramento and Leidesdorf sts. de29

**WASHINGTON MARKET 59 and 60**  
**L. MILLER.**  
**BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL**  
**American Beef.**  
Orders to any part of the City and Country, will be forwarded with the greatest promptness.

**M. Clein,**  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN**  
**GROCERIES.**  
LIQUORS AND PROVISIONS  
252 Kearny Street,  
1009 (Old number.)  
Near Broadway, San Francisco.  
Orders promptly attended to and delivered to any part of the City free of Charge.

**LETTERS AT OUR OFFICE.**  
Mr. S. Stein, as also Mr. Jacob Sturman may find letters addressed to them at our office.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

**COFFIN, REDINGTON & CO.,**  
NEW YORK.  
**RICE, COFFIN & CO.,**  
MARYSVILLE.

**Redington & Co.**  
**Wholesale Druggists**  
**San Francisco.**

**HAVING PERFECTED ARRANGEMENTS** through our New York house by which we purchase direct from the manufacturers and importers, we are enabled to offer greater inducements to the drug trade on the Pacific coast, than have ever before been offered. We import in large quantities all the principal leading articles in the drug business, and are prepared to supply the Jobbing trade on terms which will find much more to their advantage than purchasing in New York, in small quantities.  
**To Retail Druggists & Apothecaries,** we would say that we have a full and complete assortment of every article required by a city or country dealer; that we guarantee the purity and genuineness of all articles sold from our establishment, and that our advantages in purchasing enable us to sell at LOWER AVERAGE PRICES than other houses. We invite the attention of the

**Grocery Trade & Country Dealers**  
To our extra facilities for supplying many articles required in that trade. We import

**ENGLISH SAL SODA**  
in large quantities, and we have also a contract with the American manufacturers for a full supply.  
**Preston & Merrill's and Burnett's**  
**Flavoring Extracts.**  
We receive in large lots direct from the manufacturers, and offer them for sale at the lowest market prices.  
We also have the exclusive agency on the Pacific coast of  
**Henry Thayer & Co's Medicinal Fluid**  
**Extracts;**  
**Winchester's Syrup of the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda;**  
And the celebrated  
**GRAEFENBERG FAMILY**  
**MEDICINES.**  
Particular attention will be paid to the  
**MEXICAN AND SANDWICH ISLAND TRADES.**  
All the popular Patent Medicines received direct from the proprietors.  
**REDINGTON & CO.,**  
Drug Importers  
105 and 107 Clay street

**HUCKS & LAMBERT'S**  
**H. & L. AXLE-GREASE.**

**THE UNDERSIGNED** THE pleasure of announcing to their numerous patrons and friends that they have been honored by the Committee of the Mechanics' Institute with a

**First Premium**  
FOR THEIR  
**Unrivalled Axle Grease!**  
Also, that the San Francisco Bay Agricultural Society have awarded them their  
**FIRST CLASS PREMIUM**  
for the same. But however gratifying to the advertisers to have their

**Home Manufacture**  
thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East, assuming their title), the demand for the  
**Now Popular H. & L. Axle-Grease**  
has more than doubled during the present season. And whilst the manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends of "CALIFORNIA PRODUCE," who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say that no pains will be spared in the future to sustain the wide-spread reputation which their material has acquired, of being  
THE BEST and CHEAPEST "lubricating Medium for Carriage-wheels, etc.,  
EVER INTRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA  
**HUCKS & LAMBERT,**  
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,  
ap. 26-3m Natoma street, San Francisco,

**J. F. COOKES,**  
**Stall No. 15,**  
**METROPOLITAN**  
**MARKET.**  
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF  
**FRUIT.**

**A. KOHLER**  
**SAN FRANCISCO**  
No. 178 Washington Street.

**FORTY CASES MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**  
Just received—such as  
**ACCORDEONS, FLUTINAS**  
**BRASS INSTRUMENTS.**  
GUITARS, VIOLINS.  
Tamborines, Banjos, Fifes, Flutes, Clarion Picaloes, Violin Bows, Bow-Hair, Rosin, Bridges, Pegs, Tail-Pieces, Finger-Boards, Tuning-Forks, and all kinds of Musical Instruments and Merchandise  
**SSS ROMAN STRINGS** 4 lengths and 4 Thread.  
Fresh every Two Months from Italy.

ALL of these goods will be sold very low to the trade, as they are direct importations from the manufacturers of Europe, and imported in large quantities by A. KOHLER. He will sell them *Thirty per cent cheaper than any other House in California*; therefore, it would be for the interest of all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Popular sheet music by every star. Toy and Fancy Goods by the case.

**A. KOHLER.**  
178 Washington St.  
The Wholesale department of this House, is no Sansome str. occupying the whole block from Clay to Commercial Street.

**JAMES HAYES,**  
**MANUFACTURE AND DEALER**  
**MARBLE**  
Grave Stones.  
Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.  
No. 166 CALIFORNIA STREET.  
Best material at the lowest prices.

**R. JACOBSON.**  
225 Post st.,  
has constantly on hand  
ספרים ספרים ספרים  
ספר חורג העליון, מוזות, מגלות שופרות, למורי הקריאה, תפלות, חומשים, סליחות, מחזקרים, הגדות, חתנות, לוחות, תיקון ליל שבעות, והר"י קנות, ספר החיים, ציצית וטליתות

**GREENHOOD & NEWBAUER.**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
**Coal Dealers,**  
NO. 55 SANSOME STREET,  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**

Keeps constantly on hand an Assortment of all kinds of Coal.  
ORDERS from the Country promptly attended

**MINISTER WANTED,**  
The Congregation Beth Israel, of Portland, On. is desirous to engage a חזן שוחט ובעל קורא, Teacher of the Hebrew; also, a gentleman able to deliver occasionally a Lecture, either in German or English.  
Salary \$1,000 a year, which he may increase by giving private lessons, or establishing a Day School.  
Preference would be given to a Mohel, by which he also may be able to realize a few hundred dollars a year, exclusive of other extras.  
"Jewish Messenger" N. Y., please copy for 3 months, and send bill  
Address M. MANSFIELD, Pres't.



**DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S**  
Private Medical & Surgical Institute.  
SACRAMENTO STREET, BELOW MONTGOMERY.  
Opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

**ESTABLISHED IN 1854 FOR THE**  
permanent cure of all Chronic and Private  
Diseases, and the SUPPRESSION OF  
QUACKERY.

Attending and Resident Physician,  
L. J. CZAPKAY, M.D.,  
Late in the Hungarian Revolutionary War;  
Chief Physician to the 20th Regiment of  
Honored; Chief Surgeon to the Military  
Hospital of Pesth, Hungary;  
the late Lecturer on Diseases of  
the Genito Urinary Organs,  
and Diseases of Women  
and Children, and  
Honorary Member  
of the Philadelphia College  
of Medicine.

Particular attention paid to the treatment  
of diseases peculiar to Women and  
Children.

**OFFICE HOURS.**—From 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.  
Communications strictly confidential.  
Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay. Consultations  
by letter or otherwise, FREE.  
Address, DR. L. J. CZAPKAY,  
San Francisco.

**D. J. OLIVER**  
HAS NOW LANDING AND IN STORE \$170.  
000 worth of

**Paints, Oils,**  
WINDOW GLASS, TURPENTINE, ALCOHOL,  
ALCOHOL, VARNISH,  
BRUSHES, GLUE,  
ETC., ETC.,

Which he offers for sale at reduced rates.  
**Paints, Oils, Window Glass**  
DEPOT,

316 and 318 Washington st., (866, 868 old  
numbers.)  
CAMPENE DISTILLED DAILY.

**PHOENIX WORKS:**

JONATHAN KITTREDGE, proprietor  
Railings, Gratings, Balconies, Bolts, Bridge  
Work, and all kinds of Blacksmith Work.

A large assortment of second-hand Doors  
and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale  
at very low rates.

All orders promptly attended to.  
No. 708 Battery street, near Pacific,  
ap. 26 6m. SAN FRANCISCO.

**THOMAS J. L. SMILEY & CO.**

THOMAS J. L. SMILEY & CO. will con-  
tinue the Auction and Commission business,  
and respectfully solicit a continuance of pub-  
lic patronage.

**SALE DAYS:**  
MONDAYS.

Regular Sales of French, British and A-  
merican Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

**WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.**

Regular sales of Boots, Ladies' shoes, Cloth-  
ing Fancy Goods, &c.

**I. N. CHOYNSKI**

Respectfully informs his friends that he is  
ready to execute Deeds, Mortgages, Transla-  
tions and powers of Attorney.

Collections from all parts of Europe prompt-  
ly attended to.

Letters in all modern Languages written at  
short notice; as also Copying done with neat-  
ness and dispatch.

Orders may be left at the "Reporters  
Union," Dunbar Alley; or at 103 Merchant  
street  
I. N. CHOYNSKI,  
"Evening Post" Office

**BUY ALL YOUR**  
**Diamonds**

....OF....

**TUCKER!**

**BUY ALL YOUR**  
**SILVERWARE**

....OF....

**TUCKER!**

## SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

HAVE BEEN REMOVED

47 Montgomery Street,

Next to corner of Bush.

I AM PREPARED TO DEMONSTRATE

to all who feel an interest in Sewing  
Machines, that

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING  
MACHINES WILL DO

BETTER WORK

On a greater range of fabrics—that is, on as  
light fabrics and on heavier fabrics—than any  
other Family Sewing Machine before the  
public is capable of doing; that the work can  
be done

WITH GREATER EASE

And with fewer interruptions: and that in

Machine, Singer's Machines at \$100

cheaper than any at \$50. I am  
selling our

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

PLAIN—at..... \$50

CABINETS—at..... 75

LES LER A, or traverre Shuttel Ma-

chine, an entirely new and in-

comparable Family Sewing Ma-

chine, and adapted to light Ma-

nufacturing ..... \$90

Do not allow yourselves to purchase a

CHAIN STITCH machine, either double or single

thread, ALL of which will ravel. All chain

stitch machines have a cord on the under side

of the fabric, and the work soon wears out.

Work done on Singer's Machines will outwear

any other, and is more beautiful. No tailor

or manufacturer buys a chain stitch machine.

J. H. DUNNELL,  
47 Montgomery street,  
San Francisco.

## REMOVAL.

MRS. S. MARKS HAS REMOVED her  
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT from  
No. 226 Dupont street, to 617 Sacramento  
Where she will be pleased to receive her numerous  
friends and the public in general.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS WILL DO WELL TO  
give her a call, and examine her large and assorted  
Stock of Millinery Goods, before purchasing elsewhere.

**Mrs. Mark's**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
Millinery Establishment,  
617 Sacramento street, bet. Montgomery  
and Kearney streets.

Orders from the country promptly at-  
tended to at the shortest notice.

**J. R. BRANDON,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR  
AT LAW.

NO. 10 MONTGOMERY BLOCK,  
San Francisco.

Special attention paid to the examination of Titles,  
AND THE BUSINESS AFFECTING REAL ESTATE

**TUCKER'S HALL.**

Consult Health, Convenience, Elegance and Economy.  
THE HALL IS SITUATED IN THE VERY CENTRE  
of the City, on the sunny side [preventing colds],  
and offering every convenience for Weddings, Balls, Lec-  
tures, Concerts, and Parties, Dining Rooms, Dressing  
Rooms, offering every convenience—even economy ren-  
ders the Hall highly eligible.

THEO. VOIZIN. GUSTAVUS RIS. C. H. WEBSTER.

**VOIZIN, RIS & WEBSTER,**

**AUCTIONEERS,**

AT 217, 219, 221 SANSOME NEAR  
CALIFORNIA ST.

MONDAYS.

Regular Catalogue Sales of American, French, and  
English Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, &c.

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAYS.

Catalogue Sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware,  
and Fancy Goods. San Francisco, Feb. 25, 1861.

**Dr. Chas. Bruns,**

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHE

No. 161 Washington st.

Opposite

**STOCK**

**& FIXTURES**

**FOR SALE.**

**THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A**

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING store in San Jose.

The store is located in the centre of the business part  
of the city, and has been established several years. The  
proprietor wishes to sell out, on account of his departure  
for Europe. The terms are of the most liberal descrip-  
tion.

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THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETORS of the Geno-  
va Works, as above, are now prepared to supply the  
trade with every description of Macaroni and Ver-  
micelli, manufactured under their own immediate super-  
vision, superior to the best imported articles. Their fa-  
cilities are such that they can meet any and all demands  
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Extraneous food loses considerably by being kept long;  
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Call at No. 42—44 Leidersdorf street, in the very centre  
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**DR. PARK'S**  
**BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY**  
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A SAFE, SPEEDY, AND CERTAIN REMEDY FOR  
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Co-  
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**PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.**

Statistics prove that one quarter of all the deaths an-  
nually in the United States, proceed in some manner from  
Diseases of the Lungs. It is highly to be commended that  
the cause of corruption, suffering and death. As consump-  
tion, to do a neglected cold or cough, terminate in  
consumption. It is a bad thing to conquer in its late  
stages—it should be vigorously attacked at first. Many  
articles of different virtues may alleviate, but

**PARK'S BALSAM OF CHERRY AND TAR**

cures, when any earthly power can.

"INDEPENDENCE, Texas, May 16th, 1861.

"GENTLEMEN: I feel my duty to speak in regard to  
your Medicine. In 1856 I was attacked with a cold  
which rapidly running into Consumption. I did not  
medicate, and all the physicians I consulted, failed to  
relieve, until I hit your Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar.  
I was immediately benefited. It has saved my life.

"Gentle and safe."  
"JOHN Q. SMITH."

"RICHMOND, Texas, May 17th, 1861.

"Messrs. BARNES & PARK: I am having consulted  
for Park's Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar. These  
have us all, speak in the highest praise of its merit.  
It is kind enough to forward me on: gross.

Yours, truly,  
O. H. PETER."

"ATAWAS, Texas, April 22nd, 1861.

"GENTLEMEN: I am a practicing physician at Ataw-  
was about 25 miles from San Antonio. I prescribe Dr. Park's  
preparation of Wild Cherry and Tar for Pulmonary  
Diseases, with the greatest benefit. I have witnessed  
numerous remarkable cures."  
"W. DAVIS, M.D."

Such results are constant in being exhibited in every  
community.

**Consumption Cured in its Last Stages.**

Consumptive patient, be of good cheer. We bring  
you joyful tidings of good news. Read! Read!

"HARDONVILLE, N. J. April 18th.

"I was attacked by a severe pain in the side, and  
regretted the Liver. It is a red intensely sharp pain  
whole winter. During all the time I was confined in my  
house, had a violent cough, which rendered me unable  
and was supposed by myself and others to be able to  
stages of consumption. The February following I  
Park's Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar. As soon as  
commenced its use, I began to grow better. The  
ness of my side grew less, the cough gradually abated,  
the profuse expectoration and spitting of blood ceased,  
and my general health improved. I was able to  
resume my usual avocations without interruption. I  
was so much benefited that I purchased a bottle of  
only three bottles of the Balsam.

Truly yours,  
"THOMAS COTTEY."

This article so harmonizes with the vital func-  
tions of the organs and requirements of the system, as to  
disease and death all inflammation. If used accord-  
ing to directions, it cannot fail to benefit you. Procure the  
great Almanac of any agent (gratis), and read ex-  
planations in full. But lose no time.

**In Consumptive Symptom**

"Procrastination is the thief of time" in an awful  
as it shortens existence and harries the patient from  
into eternity.

Thousands are weekly dying whose lives might be  
by the timely use of Dr. PARK'S BALM OF WILD  
CHERRY AND TAR. A few weeks—few days—  
a fatal difference in the progress of CONSUMPTIVE  
SYMPTOMS.

The chances of success increase greatly with the  
timeliness of treatment. Although Park's Balsam has  
formed cures in cases seemingly desperate, but the  
most miraculous, still it is advisable to take the first  
on the appearance of the first symptoms.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

D. S. BARNES & CO., New York.

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ington street San Francisco.

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45 Second Street near Mission.

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